

Clinical Data Stabilised Retinol

New approaches to stabilise retinol in cosmetic formulations

The use of free vitamins in cosmetic formulations, especially α -tocopherol, retinol and ascorbic acid, is seriously limited due to their high instability in creams, milks, serums, gels and most preparations.

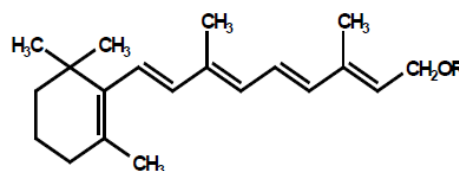
Retinol is the primary naturally occurring form of Vitamin A and is particularly renowned for its anti-ageing properties. It is particularly effective in preventing skin damage induced by UV radiation, one of the main causes of premature ageing.

Cosmetic benefits

- Improves the growth of skin cells and ensures maintenance and function of skin
- Prevents premature ageing of the skin
- Improves the health, elasticity and appearance of the skin
- The incorporation of Retinol into these new delivery systems ensures complete stabilisation, without oxidation of the Retinol molecule.

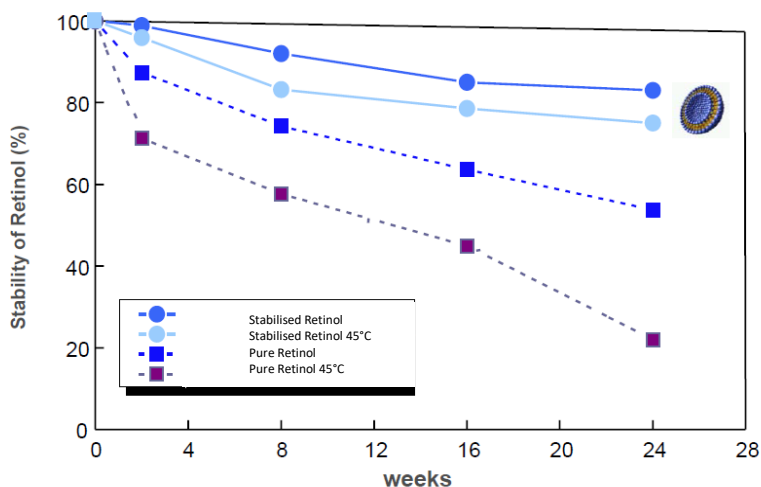
Actives

- Retinol: Vitamin A
 - Supports mitosis and thickening of epidermis
 - Enhances enzyme activity
 - Regulation of keratinocyte terminal differentiation
 - Modulation of collagen synthesis
- Retinol (Stabilised) Delivery system: from phosphatidylcholine (soy bean)
 - Improvement of bioavailability through penetration
 - Moisturisation
 - Anti-ageing



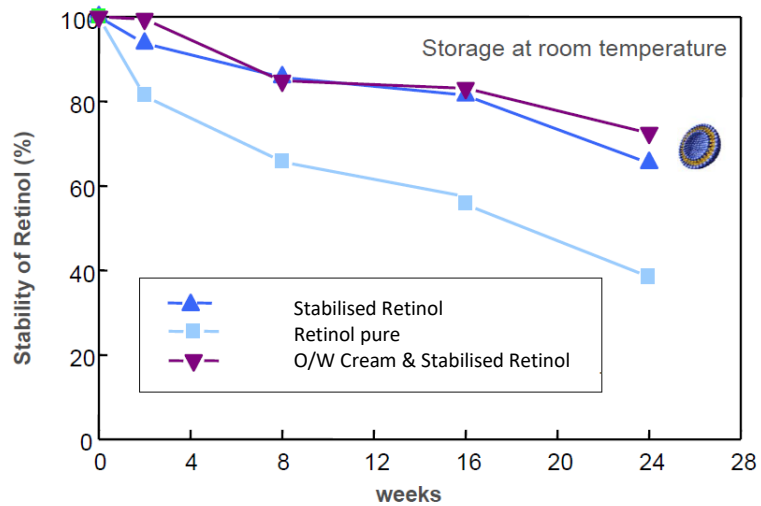
Stabilisation

Stability of Retinol

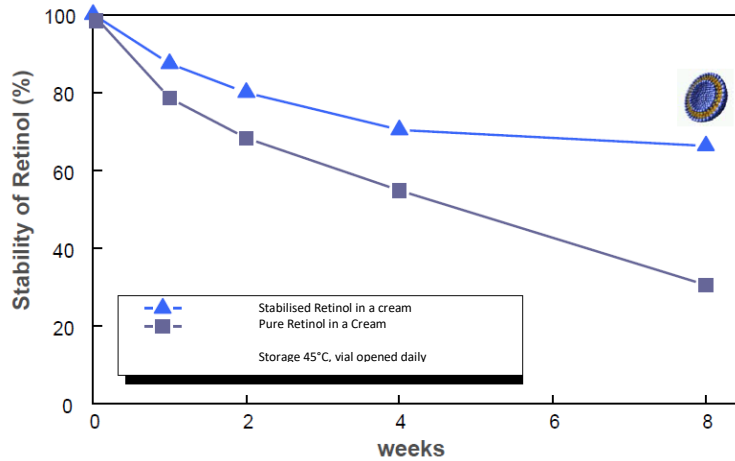


Same vial for all measurements – no nitrogen or photo protection.

Stability of Retinol – Preparations



Stability of Stabilised Retinol in a Formulation



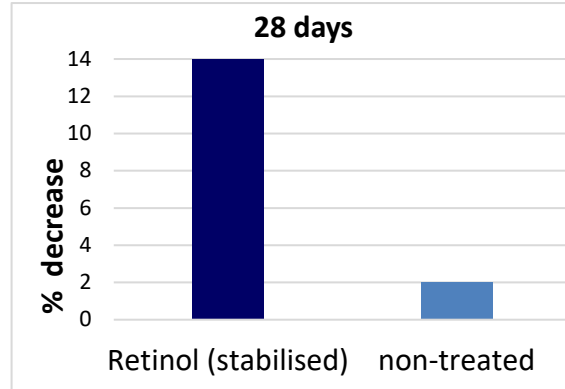
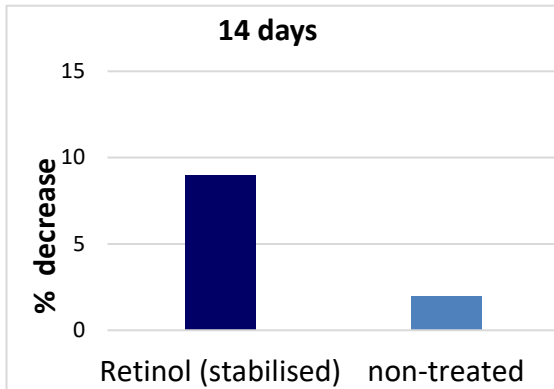
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Efficacy Study

Treatment of Crow's Feet (long-term effect):

Study: 20 volunteers aged 37 to 64
 Formulation: 3% Stabilised Retinol in gel
 Application: twice daily
 Duration: 28 days
 Target parameter: Wrinkle depth (PRIMOS)

Decrease in wrinkle depth relative to initial conditions



Stabilised Retinol – Cosmetic benefits

- Skin regeneration
- Anti-Wrinkle
- Anti-Ageing